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TITLE: COMPOSITE RENDERING INTENT FOR COLOR  
PROOFING APPLICATIONS

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5                   **COMPOSITE RENDERING INTENT**  
**FOR COLOR PROOFING APPLICATIONS**

*Background*

10           The present invention relates generally to systems and methods for printing color data from a computer application running on a host computer.

One challenge in color publishing is to reproduce colors the eye sees on a plurality of devices, some of which may have limited color capabilities. Even the best photographic film can capture only a small portion of the colors discernible to the  
15   human eye. A computer monitor, in turn, can display only a small fraction of those colors, and a printing press can reproduce fewer colors still.

Color Management Systems

20           A color management system (CMS) helps to reduce or eliminate color-matching problems and makes color portable, reliable, and predictable. A CMS is a collection of software tools designed to reconcile the different color capabilities of scanners, monitors, printers, image setters, and printing presses to ensure consistent color throughout the print production process. Ideally, this means that the colors  
25   displayed on a monitor accurately represent the colors of the final output. It also means that different applications, monitors, and operating systems will display colors consistently.

The total range of colors reproduced by a device is referred to as its "gamut." A color is said to be "out of gamut" when its position in one device's color space  
30   cannot be directly translated into another device's color space. For example, the total

range of colors that can be reproduced with ink on coated paper is greater than that for uncoated newsprint, so the total gamut for uncoated newsprint is said to be smaller than the gamut for coated stock. In addition, a typical cyan-magenta-yellow-black (CMYK) gamut is generally smaller than a typical red-green-blue (RGB) gamut.

A CMS is most beneficial when designing publications for output devices with small color gamuts, such as printing presses, proofers, and desktop printers. A CMS maps colors from a device with a large color gamut, like a monitor, to a device with a smaller color gamut, like a proofer or printing press, to ensure that all colors on the monitor represent colors that the output device can reproduce.

Before desktop publishing, high-end prepress operators used proprietary, or closed, systems, where all devices were integrated and calibrated to known values in order to work together. Color specialists were highly trained professionals who could work these systems to make a wide variety of adjustments to the color in a scanned image and predict, with reasonable accuracy, what the final printed piece would look like based on their manipulations.

Certain factors in the prepress, printing, film, and video industries have made these high-end proprietary solutions less viable. Desktop publishing has brought about the increase of open production systems. The design and production workflow is no longer confined to a closed system, but may be distributed across many different systems made up of devices from different vendors.

Because each device reproduces color differently, the color you see at one stage of design and production rarely matches what you see at another. In other words, color is device-dependent – the color you see depends on the device producing it. A scanner interprets an image as certain RGB values according to its particular specifications; a particular monitor displays RGB colors according to the specifications of its phosphors; a color desktop printer outputs in RGB or CMYK according to its own specifications, and each press produces printed output according to the specifications followed (e.g., SWOP, TOYO, DIC, etc.) and the type of inks used.

Thus the need for an open color management system to communicate color reliably between different devices and operating systems. Open color management lets you compensate for the differences in these devices and communicate color in a device-independent manner.

5 Perhaps the most frustrating aspect of working with digital files for color output is that WYSIWYG (what you see is what you get) doesn't always apply. The color you work so hard to get "just right" on your monitor doesn't look nearly as right when you print it. The reason is simple.

By their very natures, a monitor and a printing press reproduce color in  
10 completely different ways. A monitor use the RGB color model. This is an additive color model where red, green, and blue light is combined to create colors, and combining full intensities of all three make white.

A conventional printing press, by contrast, uses the CMYK color model, in which three colors of transparent ink (cyan, magenta, and yellow) are combined –  
15 along with black (noted as K) – in varying amounts to create colors. CMYK is a subtractive color model where the inks filter the white light that reflects back from the paper and subtract some of the red, green, and blue light from the spectrum. The color we see is what's left in the spectrum. Subtracting all colors by combining the CMY inks at full saturation should, in theory, render black. (However, impurities in  
20 the existing CMY inks make full and equal saturation impossible; some RGB light does filter through rendering a muddy brown color. Hence, the addition of black ink to CMY.)

Moreover, RGB and CMYK have different color gamuts, or ranges of reproducible colors. RGB monitors can display more colors than can be matched in  
25 print. Conversely, some CMYK colors cannot be matched on-screen. Moreover, RGB gamuts vary widely between devices with some gamuts being considerably wider than others. While this may seem beneficial, wider RGB gamuts can be problematic when outputting to a press. The colors in the RGB gamut that are outside the CMYK gamut must be compressed (i.e., mapped to a space within the CMYK gamut). This

always entails a loss to the quality of the original design and underscores the feeling that what you see is not what you get.

As explained above, color varies depending on the device which produces it. In other words, each device has its own color space. In a sense, each device speaks its own color language that it can't communicate well to another device. What's needed is an interpreter. A color management system interprets these color languages using a device-independent color model as its neutral color language by which all color information is referenced. The particular color model used is the International Committee on Illumination (CIE) 1931 2-degree standard observer, from which the CIEXYZ (1931) and CIELAB (1976) color spaces can be derived. CIE's standard for measuring color is based on how the human eye perceives it.

The color-managed workflow is fairly straightforward and possesses two major characteristics. First, images are edited in a device-independent color space which is larger than the color space of the output device, such as a computer monitor, a TV screen, film, or a four-color press. Second, image files can be saved with profiles that contain information describing the characteristics of the source and output color devices.

These two considerations make a color-managed workflow advantageous. The image files become portable since they can be repurposed for output on widely differing devices simply by tagging them with different output profiles.

### The ICC Color Management Model

In 1993, members of the computer and color publishing industry began working toward a common approach to color management. They formed the International Color Consortium (ICC) in order to establish color standards that would help users achieve reliable and reproducible color throughout the entire reproduction process. They also endorsed an open framework for developing color management systems.

An ICC color management system has three major components:

- A device-independent color space, also known as a Reference Color Space.
- Device profiles that define the color characteristics of a particular device.
- A Color Management Module (CMM) that interprets the device profiles and carries out the instructions on what to do with different device's color gamuts.

The ICC chose the CIE color model as the device-independent color space for color management. Since device-specific colors from any device can be mapped into a device-independent color space, it's much easier to combine equipment from different vendors into one system and maintain color specifications. Because they are well-defined and reproducible, the CIE color spaces (CIELAB and CIEXYZ) are an excellent language for communicating color information between different systems.

20 A color management system must have available to it the characteristics of each device in the production process, namely their color "behaviors" and color gamuts. It gets this information from files called device profiles. A device profile enables the CMS to convert between a device's native color space and a device-independent reference color space (i.e., CIELAB or CIEXYZ).

Each device in the production system has its own device profile, either provided as part of the CMS, available from the device's manufacturer, or included with third party hardware, software, or both. The CMS uses these profiles to convert one device dependent color space into the device independent reference color space and then to a second device dependent color space (that of the output device).

Device profiles characterize a particular device by describing the characteristics of the color space for that device in a particular state. Some devices have only one profile, for example a monitor. Others, like printers, may have several since any changes to the printer state need to be accounted for in a separate profile.

5        Profiles can also be embedded within image files. Embedded profiles allow for the automatic interpretation of color information as the color image is transferred from one device to another.

Device profiles are divided into three classifications:

1. Input profiles for devices such as scanners and digital cameras (also known  
10 as source profiles).

2. Display profiles for devices such as monitors and flat panel screens.

3. Output profiles for devices such as printers, copiers, film recorders, and  
printing presses (also known as destination profiles).

## 15        Color Management System Workflow

FIG. 1 illustrates the concepts for matching colors from one device to another for a computer system 100. System 100 includes a monitor 102, a scanner 104, and a printer 106. When a document is scanned into scanner 104, it becomes a data set in  
20 the device-dependent color space of scanner 104. In order to view the colors of the document on monitor 102, the data set must be transformed into the color space of the monitor.

This is a two-step process. First the data set is transformed into a device-independent color space referred to as a "profile connection space" (PCS) 110, using  
25 an input profile 108 that describes the color behavior of scanner 104. Then the data in profile connection space 110 is transformed into the color space of monitor 102 using display profile 112, which describes the color behavior of monitor 102. In order to print the data, it is transformed from profile connection space 110 to the color space of printer 106 using output profile 114, which describes the color behavior of printer  
30 106.

## The Color Management Module (CMM)

The Color Management Module (CMM) is the part of the CMS that maps one gamut to another. When colors consistent with one device's gamut are displayed on a device with a different gamut, a CMM uses device profiles and rendering intents to optimize the displayed colors between the two devices. The CMM does this by mapping the out-of-gamut colors into the range of colors that can be produced by the destination device.

Each CMS has a default CMM, but may support additional CMMs as well. For example, Apple ColorSync 2.0, a CMS for the Mac OS, uses Linotype-Hell's CMM by default, but also supports other CMMs such as those in Kodak's KCMS and Agfa's FotoTune.

### Rendering Intent

A CMM maps colors from one device's color space to another according to a rendering intent. The rendering intent determines the method the CMM uses for converting (i.e., mapping) colors from one device's gamut to another. The four rendering intents are perceptual, saturation, relative colorimetric, and absolute colorimetric.

- Perceptual. Compresses the total gamut from one device's color space into the gamut of another device's color space. This preserves the visual relationship between colors by shrinking the entire color space and shifting all colors – including those that were in gamut.

- Saturation. Reproduces the original image color saturation (vividness) when converting into the target device's color space. In this approach, the relative saturation of colors is maintained from gamut to gamut. This render intent is primarily designed for business graphics, where the exact relationship between colors (such as in a photographic image) is not as important as are bright saturated colors.



• Relative Colorimetric. When a color in the current color space is out of gamut in the target color space, it is mapped to the closest possible color within the gamut of the target color space, while colors that are in gamut are not affected. Only the colors that fall outside of the destination gamut are changed. This render intent can cause two colors which appear different in the source color space to be the same in the target color space. This is called "clipping". This is the default method of color conversion built into Adobe Inc.'s Photoshop 4.0 and earlier. The "relative" in Relative Colorimetric means that the colors are scaled relative to the paper white, i.e. that a pure white color (i.e.  $L^*=100$ ,  $a^*=b^*=0$ ) is rendered as paper white on the output device.

• Absolute Colorimetric. Colors match exactly with no adjustment made for white point or black point that would alter the image's brightness. Absolute colorimetric is valuable for rendering "signature colors", those colors that are highly identified with a commercial product such as the yellow used by the Eastman Kodak Company, or the red used by the Coca-Cola Company. In Absolute Colorimetric rendering, the color of white (i.e. the color of the paper for a printer space) is preserved as much as possible on the output device. For example, a newsprint profile would have a fairly dark, slightly yellow paper color. In Absolute Colorimetric rendering, this color would be rendered in regions of the page that were white, but in Relative Colorimetric rendering, the white regions would not be marked at all.

In a conventional color publishing system, the final step in the color publishing process is the printing run, where a printing press creates a large number of color copies of a document for distribution. The printing run is an expensive process, so it is essential that designers know what the colors on the document produced by the printing press will look like before sending it to the printing press. Designers use an emulation process referred to as "color proofing" to simulate the output of the printing press. In color proofing, a printer, referred to as a "proofing printer" is used to emulate the printing press.

Proofing printers are usually CMYK devices which try to emulate what would happen if one used the same CMYK data on another output device such as a

conventional offset lithographic press. If a proofing printer had the same gamut as a printing press, the selection of the appropriate rendering intent to use would be straightforward. Unfortunately, in the world of ink-jet printers, the gamuts of devices vary widely depending on what stock is used in the printer, what mode is used to print, and other similar factors.

Both the ICC color architecture and the PostScript™ color management systems define the four rendering intents described above. Usually, an operator simply chooses of these four rendering intents. However, in proofing applications, where one is trying to simulate the output of a printing press using another device with a possibly smaller gamut, these intents may not be sufficient.

For example, if one is attempting to proof a press that has a fairly light black, then using a perceptual intent will scale the darks colors to absolute black, and the resulting print will be much too contrast, and the saturated colors will be much too bright. On the other hand, a colorimetric intent (relative or absolute) might not be a good choice either, because one still might need some gamut compression for good perceptual rendering.

### *Summary*

In general, in one aspect, the invention features an apparatus, method and computer program product for transforming data from a source device color space to a destination device color space, wherein the source device is associated with a source device profile and the destination device is associated with a destination device profile. It includes transforming data from the source device color space to an intermediary color space associated with an intermediary color profile using the source device color profile, a source rendering intent, and the intermediary color profile, producing intermediary data; and transforming the intermediary data from the intermediary color space to the destination device color space using the intermediary color profile, a destination rendering intent, and the destination device color profile.

Particular implementations can include one or more of the following

features. The source and destination rendering intents are different rendering intents. The source device is a printing press to be emulated; and the destination device is a proofing printer to generate the output of the emulation. The data is received as an output of a graphic arts application. The source rendering intent is a colorimetric rendering intent; and the destination rendering intent is a perceptual rendering intent. The intermediary color profile is a CIELAB color profile or a CIEXYZ color profile. The source and destination rendering intents are the same rendering intents, and the color components of the intermediary data are zeroed before transforming the intermediary data.

Advantages that can be seen in implementations of the invention include one or more of the following. Implementations of the invention can be practiced with any color management system; no proprietary color management module is required. Gamut compression in the saturated colors is preserved while maintaining a realistic black color.

Further features and advantages of the present invention as well as the structure and operation of various implementations of the present invention are described in detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like reference numbers indicate identical or functionally similar elements. Additionally, the left-most digit of a reference number identifies the drawing in which the reference number first appears.

### ***Brief Description of the Figures***

The present invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 illustrates matching colors from one device to another for a computer system.

FIG. 2 shows a system for color proofing.

FIG. 3 shows a process executed by a print language interpreter and a rendering engine in selecting a rendering intent.

FIG. 4 shows a process executed by the rendering engine in selecting a

rendering intent.

FIG. 5 shows another process executed by the rendering engine in selecting a rendering intent.

FIG. 6 shows a third process executed by the rendering engine in selecting a rendering intent.

FIG. 7 shows a process for transforming data from a source device color space to a destination device color space using a composite rendering intent.

FIG. 8 depicts an exemplary computer system that can be programmed to carry out the method of the present invention.

## *Detailed Description*

### A Color Proofing System

Turning now to FIG. 2, a system 200 for color proofing is shown. In the system 200, a graphic arts application 202 generates a print request in response to a user selection. The user selection specifies a destination device and an emulation device. In one color proofing application, the destination device is a printing press to be emulated and the emulation device is a proofing printer 230 to generate the output of the emulation.

The print request is sent to an operating system 204, such as the Windows OS, using an operating system call. The operating system 204 in turn directs the print request to a page definition language (PDL) printer driver 206. The printer driver 206 translates the operating system calls and generates a print stream that is stored in memory buffer 210.

In one implementation, the printer driver 206 fills the memory buffer 210 with a portion of the print stream. The printer driver 206 then updates a status indicator 212 by sending a message (in one implementation through the operating system) to a raster image processor (RIP) 220 to let RIP 220 know that data is present in the memory buffer 210. The RIP 220 consumes the contents of the memory buffer 210 upon receipt of the message and generates raster data which is suitably encoded

for the proofing printer in an encoded raster file 222. The process repeats for each portion of the print stream. Alternatively, memory buffer 210 can be sized to store the entire print stream and RIP 220 may consume all or a predetermined amount of the contents of memory buffer 210 when the message is received.

5 In a second implementation running on an Apple Macintosh OS, the status indicator 212 is a flag in memory that is modified by the printer driver 206. The RIP 220 periodically monitors the status indicator 212, and clears it after processing the buffer contents.

Generally, the print stream contains a compact description of how each of the  
10 pages of the printed page will appear, including the text to appear on the page, the fonts to be used, the graphics or line art to be included, and the colors to be used. The RIP 220 interprets the print stream into one or more display lists. Each display list specifies objects and their corresponding positions on the page as well as color/density information and other characteristics. For example, the display list may  
15 specify the text information to be imaged and the position of the text on the page among others.

The RIP 220 then renders the display list instructions constructing a bitmap image of the page to be rendered in memory. For example, the RIP 220 can render the display list instructions forming a bitmap which is stored in a raster data buffer.  
20 For color imaging, the RIP may add color information to the raster information. For a color device, each pixel of the raster encodes color information, i.e. instead of a single bit indicating "mark" there is a color value, say R,G,B or C,M,Y,K. Different encodings are possible (interleaved vs. banded). Finally, the RIP encodes the bitmap into a format acceptable to a printer and sends the encoded data (encoded raster file  
25 222) to the printer using an operating system service.

A print stream 226 from memory buffer 210 (FIG. 2) is received by RIP 220 and directed to a print language interpreter 240. Print language interpreter 240 interprets the page description language and sends the interpreted data to a rendering engine 250. The rendering engine 250 in turn generates a raster output, which is  
30 provided to an engine driver 260. The engine driver 260 packages the raster output in

a format specified for the designated output device. The output of the engine driver 260 is an encoded raster block 222 which can be sent to the spooler for subsequent transmission to proofing printer 230.

On a Windows-based computer, a spooler program may accept the encoded raster file 222 from the RIP 220 and store the encoded raster file 222 in a memory buffer until it is sent to the selected output device. Alternatively, on a Macintosh computer, an operating system service is available for sending the encoded raster file 222 to the selected output device.

In proofing printer 230, a decoder converts the encoded bitmap image back to raster data. The decoder may also perform other operations such as separating color planes and separating control information from bitmap data. The actual conversion depends on the particularities of the printer's printing mechanism or printhead.

In one implementation, the printer driver 206 is a PostScript™ driver. The PostScript™ driver takes in Graphical Drawing Interface (GDI), QuickDraw or PostScript™ (depending on platform and application) and outputs PostScript™. A PostScript™ print language interpreter 240 of the RIP 220, takes in the PostScript™ stream and outputs marking information and data to a rendering engine 250. The rendering engine 250 renders the marking information and data producing bitmap data in rendered bands that can be transferred to an engine driver 260. The engine driver converts the data into an encoded form (encoded raster file 222) that can be interpreted by proofing printer 230.

FIG. 3 shows a process 300 executed by the print language interpreter 240 (FIG. 2) and rendering engine 250 (FIG. 2). The process first parses the print stream, both for things to be rendered and for device specific information (step 302). According to one implementation, the device specific information includes a reference to the ICC profile for the proofing printer 230 (FIG. 2). In another implementation, the device-specific information also includes a reference to the ICC profile for the printing press to be emulated.

In one implementation, the references to ICC profiles are then sent to the rendering engine 250 (step 304) to customize RIP 220 (step 304). These profiles

provide the information for a color management framework default color management module (CMM) 252 (FIG. 2) to transform color information between native device color spaces. Rendering engine 250 uses one or both of the ICC profiles to select a rendering intent to be used for color transformations (step 306).

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#### Automatic Selection of Rendering Intents

FIG. 4 shows a process 400 executed by rendering engine 250 (FIG. 2) in selecting a rendering intent according to one implementation of the present invention.

10 Process 400 corresponds to step 306 of process 300 (FIG. 3). According to this process, the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce, represented as a CIELAB luminance value ( $L^*E$ ), is compared to a predetermined threshold value. One of two rendering intents is selected based on this comparison. It is contemplated that this method will be extended to include multiple thresholds and corresponding rendering intents.

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As described above, the user has selected a profile for a printing press to be emulated (step 402). The process employs the printing press profile to determine the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce ( $L^*E$ ) (step 404).

In one implementation, the minimum luminance that a printer can produce is determined according to the following process for most printers. A patch having maximum CMYK values (that is, 100% for all colorants) is applied to the Device-to-PCS table of the printer profile using relative colorimetric intent. The resulting luminance value is taken as the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce.

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When the printer is an inkjet printer, the process is slightly modified because some inkjet printers print lighter as more colored ink is added to black in some modes. According to this modification, a patch having minimum luminance values (i.e.  $L^*=0$ ) is applied to the PCS-to-Device table of the printer profile using relative colorimetric intent to get a CMYK equivalent for the darkest CMYK color that the printer can print. Then the CMYK equivalent is applied to the Device-to-PCS table of

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the printer profile using relative colorimetric intent. The resulting luminance value is taken as the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce.

The minimum luminance that the printing press can produce ( $L^*E$ ) is compared to a predetermined threshold (step 406). For example, the predetermined threshold can be  $L^*=8.0$ . If  $L^*E$  exceeds the threshold, then perceptual rendering intent is selected (step 408). Otherwise, a colorimetric rendering intent is selected (step 410). In one implementation, a composite rendering intent is selected in step 410. The composite rendering intent is discussed in greater detail below. In another implementation, a composite rendering intent is selected in step 408.

Once a rendering intent has been selected and the associated input data has been received (step 412), the process generates output data by transforming the input data using the proofing printer profile as the target, the printing press profile as the source, and the selected rendering intent according to well-known color transformation methods (step 414). The output data is then sent to the proofing printer (step 416).

FIG. 5 shows a process 500 executed by rendering engine 250 (FIG. 2) in selecting a rendering intent according to another implementation of the present invention. Process 500 corresponds to step 306 of process 300 (FIG. 3). According to this process, the difference between the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce, represented as a CIELAB luminance value ( $L^*E$ ) and the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce, represented as a CIELAB luminance value ( $L^*O$ ), is compared to a predetermined threshold value. One of two rendering intents is selected based on this comparison. It is contemplated that this method will be extended to include multiple thresholds and corresponding rendering intents.

As described above, the user has selected profiles for a proofing printer (step 502) and a printing press to be emulated (step 504). The process employs the printing press profile to determine the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce ( $L^*E$ ) (step 506) according to the method described above. The process employs the proofing printer profile to determine the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce ( $L^*O$ ) (step 508) according to the same method.



The difference between the minimum luminance that the printing press can produce ( $L^*E$ ) and the minimum luminance that the proofing printer can produce ( $L^*O$ ) is compared to a predetermined threshold (step 510). For example, the predetermined threshold can be  $5.0L^*$ . If the difference exceeds the threshold, then a perceptual rendering intent is selected (step 512). Otherwise, a colorimetric rendering intent is selected (step 514). In one implementation, the colorimetric rendering intent is a relative colorimetric rendering intent. In another implementation, a composite rendering intent is selected in step 514. In another implementation, a composite rendering intent is selected in step 512.

Once a rendering intent has been selected and the associated input data has been received (step 516), the process generates output data by transforming the input data using the proofing printer profile as the target, the printing press profile as the source, and the selected rendering intent according to well-known color transformation methods (step 518). The output data is then sent to the proofing printer (step 520).

FIG. 6 shows a process 600 executed by rendering engine 250 (FIG. 2) in selecting a rendering intent according to another implementation of the present invention. Process 600 corresponds to step 306 of process 300 (FIG. 3). According to this process, the gamut of the printing press profile is compared to the gamut of the printer profile. One of two rendering intents is selected based on this comparison. It is contemplated that this method will be extended to include multiple thresholds and corresponding rendering intents.

As described above, the user has selected profiles for a proofing printer (step 602) and a printing press to be emulated (step 604). The process examines the profiles to compare the gamuts of the proofing printer and printing press (step 606). In one implementation, step 606 includes the following method.

The method begins with an examination of the 'gamut' tags in the ICC profiles for the proofing printer and printing press. These tags contain a 3-dimensional grid of table entries, with a flag at each entry telling whether that entry is in gamut for the device. For each cell in the gamut table which is in-gamut in the source device, the

method finds the appropriate cell in the target gamut (which might be a different location in the grid if the grid spacings are different in the two profiles). The method computes the ratio of the number of in-gamut cells in the printing press profile to the number of corresponding cells which are in-gamut in the proofing printer profile.

- 5 This ratio represents an estimate of the ability of the proofing printer to cover the gamut of the printing press.

If the gamut of the printing press is substantially contained within the gamut of the printer, then a colorimetric rendering intent is selected (step 610). Otherwise, a perceptual rendering intent is selected (step 608). In one implementation, the colorimetric rendering intent is a relative colorimetric rendering intent. In another implementation, a composite rendering intent is selected in step 610. In another implementation, a composite rendering intent is selected in step 608.

Once a rendering intent has been selected and the associated input data has been received (step 612), the process generates output data by transforming the input data using the proofing printer profile as the target, the printing press profile as the source, and the selected rendering intent according to well-known color transformation methods (step 614). The output data is then sent to the proofing printer (step 616).

## 20 Composite Rendering Intent

According to one aspect of the present invention, a composite rendering intent is provided. In one implementation, the composite rendering intent uses a colorimetric rendering intent to transform data from an input color space to the profile connection space and a perceptual rendering intent to transform data from the profile connection space to the output color space. It is contemplated that other rendering intents may be used within the composite rendering intent.

According to one implementation, a single rendering intent is used for both color transformations in the composite rendering intent. One application of a composite rendering intent using the same two rendering intents is to convert a color

that is nearly gray to gray by converting to the CIELAB color space, zeroing the color components (A, B), and converting the result to the destination color space.

FIG. 7 shows a process 700 for transforming data from a source device color space to a destination device color space using a composite rendering intent. In the color proofing application described above, the source device is a printing press and the destination device is a proofing printer. In one implementation, process 700 is executed by rendering engine 250 (FIG. 2).

The process receives a selection of a printing press profile (step 702) and a proofing printer profile (step 704). In one implementation, these selections are made by a user of the application.

The process selects an intermediary profile for the transform. This profile is associated with a profile connection space, such as CIELAB or CIEXYZ. The process also selects source and destination rendering intents (steps 710 and 712). The selections of steps 708, 710 and 712 may be made automatically by the process, by the user of the graphic arts application, or may be coded into the process before execution. In one implementation, the source rendering intent is colorimetric, the intermediary profile is the CIELAB profile, and the destination rendering intent is perceptual.

The process also receives the data to be transformed (step 714). In the color proofing application described above, the data is a print request generated by a graphic arts application.

The data is transformed from the color space of the printing press to the intermediary color space (step 716). The transformation uses the printing press device profile, a source rendering intent, and the intermediary profile, thereby producing intermediary data.

Next the intermediary data is transformed from the intermediary color space to the proofing printer color space (step 718). The transformation uses the intermediary profile, the destination rendering intent, and the proofing printer profile. The transformation of the data using the composite rendering intent is then complete.

An alternative implementation is contemplated for a system having a color

management module that can perform a color space transformation using two rendering intents. In this implementation, no intermediary profile is required, and the transformation is a single step. The data is transformed from the source device color space to the destination device color space using the source device color profile, a source rendering intent, a destination rendering intent, and the destination device color profile.

### Exemplary Computer System

The present invention may be implemented using hardware, software or a combination thereof and may be implemented in a computer system or other processing system. In fact, in one implementation, the invention is directed toward one or more computer systems capable of carrying out the functionality described herein. An exemplary computer system 800 is shown in FIG. 8. The computer system 800 includes one or more processors, such as processor 804. The processor 804 is connected to a communication bus 806. Various software implementations are described in terms of this exemplary computer system. After reading this description, it will become apparent to a person skilled in the relevant art how to implement the invention using other computer systems and/or computer architectures.

Computer system 800 also includes a main memory 808, preferably random access memory (RAM), and can also include a secondary memory 810. The secondary memory 810 can include, for example, a hard disk drive 812 and/or a removable storage drive 814, representing a floppy disk drive, a magnetic tape drive, an optical disk drive, etc. The removable storage drive 814 reads from and/or writes to a removable storage unit 818 in a well known manner. Removable storage unit 818, represents a floppy disk, magnetic tape, optical disk, etc. which is read by and written to by removable storage drive 814. As will be appreciated, the removable storage unit 818 includes a computer usable storage medium having stored therein computer software and/or data.



